

What's Coming Up:

Janet Macunovich answers your growing concerns
Issue 33, March 21, 2009

Here you'll find:

Holly felt the pinch but can recover from deer bites, pages 1-2
Deer-resistant doesn't mean deer-immune, page 3
Global ReLeaf sells big trees for small price, page 4, 13
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Kids love the smell and the huge flower of a lily but deer love to eat the buds.
In this issue, how to enchant the one and minimize the impact of the other.
Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila



When snowed-in deer are hungry, formerly overlooked holly suffer

We've had **holly shrubs** for eight or nine years. The **deer nibbled** on a leaf or two, but not much. This year in one week three shrubs have **almost no leaves left**. Can these be saved or are they history?

Amazingly, the deer left the climbing hydrangea alone which is close by. Or maybe I should take evasive action now.

What action would that be? I've had pretty good results with Liquid Fence, but it needs to be applied every month, and those pesky deer seem to know when that month is up. - B.S. -

It's true that hollies aren't deer's favorite browse, B.S. Yet they are eaten sometimes. Name a plant species reputed to be deer resistant and I can probably find a report in my files about deer damaging it in some way. Likewise, name a plant that's known as deer candy and someone will say, "Really? They have never bothered that in my yard!"

The bottom line is that we're discussing living things in a complex world where most factors are out of our control. You might **build a wall or fence off your garden** -- the option of choice at most botanical gardens -- but **all other tactics involve at least some uncertainty** and occasional loss. Do something and hope for the best but be ready to accept and remedy whatever comes. Whether the deer aimed for your hydrangea but found uncertain footing en route, a raccoon jumped out from its base and startled them so they ran away, or some other circumstances caused them to dine elsewhere, the fact is that all those details could change. If you value the vine, guard it somehow. Do two or more things in rotation, since deer become timid when they sense change.

In the meanwhile, you have holly decisions to make.

If a **holly** shrub was **healthy beforehand**, it **can grow back** even from leaflessness. However, I would cut it back rather than leave it to its own devices. That's because if you do let it run its own recovery most of the new growth will come from the branch tips. The whole length of each branch may remain bare between new tip and those leaves spared at the base. That can make the shrub look "hollow."

Cut any time before hollies start leafing out, which will probably happen in April. Clip enough that branches can grow six inches or a foot before they reach the maximum size you can allow. If you wait to cut the shrub later, it may still survive but will have wasted some of its reserve energy in budding out from wood you then cut off.



Deer must have exhausted other foods or found it hard to reach other fodder this winter because plants they usually pass by, including evergreen hollies, were browsed in a number of places I've visited. From a distance we might miss the damage because the bare twigs are lost against the green of lower and inner leaves still in place. Deer strip leaves from the tip toward the shrub's interior, stopping when reaching further in might net them a poke in the eye.
Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila

We must learn to appreciate the innate wisdom of nature's chaos.
- Neil Dibold -

Use this list to choose plants deer don't nibble - maybe!

Hi Janet, You had a **good list** of plants/bushes that deer eat and **plants deer seem to ignore**. I know I printed it out a while ago, but can't find it. So I went to look in the e-mailed 2008 articles and although I have the index, I don't have the actual articles. Can you re-send? Do you remember the article?

I am going to get some bushes and a **tree from Global ReLeaf of Michigan**, and I don't want to pick types that will be deer snacks if I can help it.

Thanks for your help, and for the weekly articles--I love getting them. - Marge -

I'm glad my work is helpful to you, Marge. It seems it's also memorable.

You've recalled a **deer-resistant plant list** I published thirteen years ago, three-pages that have ever since resided in the book *Clipping a Crabapple*. If you purchased my complete-library CD (more about that CD on page 9 of this issue) perhaps you recently printed it from there.

The index I sent to everyone last year includes my 2008 articles (they're on the CD in a collection titled *Outlooks on Oaks*) but also covers the other five books on my CD. If you use the index but don't own the CD, follow only references that appear on index pages featuring the *Outlooks on Oaks* cover photo.

Trees and shrubs from that list are in the box at right. For perennials and the rest on that three-page list, go to *Clipping a Crabapple* on my new CD. I can't see repeating information here as these weekly newsletters are already crammed full -- our eyes will all glaze over any time -- with new information.

Fare to make deer dine elsewhere

This list first went out to my readers in the book "Growing Concerns 1996," which has been updated and reissued as *Clipping a Crabapple*. It's one of six books on my complete-library CD *Asking About Asters*.

Many deer country gardeners contributed to this list, all of whom know the truth of the term "rarely." Nothing is every completely safe from deer. They will eat almost anything when they are very hungry. Also, even if a new plant fails to make a deer's list of favorites, it may be severely damaged just from the herd's taste-testing. What deer don't eat they often lie on, thrash while scraping their antlers, or trample. The best defense is applied in botanical gardens and arboreta, where fences exclude deer.

Shrubs Rarely Eaten by Deer:

barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*)
blue mist spirea (*Caryopteris x clandonensis*)
bottlebrush buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*)*
boxwood (*Buxus* spp.)*#
daphne (*Daphne mezereum*)*
grapeholly (*Mahonia aquifolium*)*@
holly (*Ilex* spp.)*#
Japanese andromeda (*Pieris japonica*)*
juniper (*Juniperus* spp.)#
quince (*Chaenomeles speciosa*)#
rose-of-sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)#
snowball hydrangea (*H. arborescens*)*#
spirea (*Spiraea* spp.)
summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)
viburnum (*Viburnum* spp.)*#
witch-hazel (*Hamamelis* spp.)*@

Trees Rarely Eaten by Deer:

beech (*Fagus* spp.)*
black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
blue spruce (*Picea pungens*)
callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)
Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
fir (*Abies* spp.)
Japanese white birch (*Betula platyphylla*)
linden (*Tilia* spp.)
magnolia (*Magnolia* spp.)*
Norway spruce (*Picea abies*)
red pine (*Pinus resinosa*)
redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)*
serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.)*
smoke tree (*Cotinus* spp.)

No notation - full sun is best

* - best in 4-6 hours sun

@ - OK in less than 4 hours sun

- many report "not eaten" but I have seen damage

Global ReLeaf tree sale - worth a look

I've included the **Global ReLeaf tree sale list*** at the end of this newsletter. The Global ReLeaf volunteers offer this great deal on **large trees, bare root and easily transported**, in order to see more people plant trees and to fund public-area tree plantings. Anyone who has a place to plant a tree and is able to get to one of Global ReLeaf's pick-up points (identified on the list at the end of this newsletter) should **take advantage of this sale**.

*Copy this URL to your browser to learn more www.globalreleaf.org



In memory of my dear departed friend Dan Kurkowski, City of Detroit forester and Global ReLeaf-er extraordinaire, we planted this white oak in front of the Detroit Zoo. Dan would be glad to know that Global ReLeaf's efforts grow on!

Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila

Sensuous plants to draw children outdoors!

Bob writes, "We're **planting** parts of a city park in Westmont, Illinois **to interest children**. I am hoping you can provide me with plant suggestions that can be used for **therapeutic purposes** or for interesting, yet safe, textures. **Touchable plants**. I could use both sun and shade suggestions. I appreciate the assistance."

Here are some that my kids and their friends enjoyed, Bob. Most will do best if you route traffic around them or otherwise **delay the poking and prodding until they become established**.

Many will last longer when planted between flagstones or in rock walls so their roots are not damaged by the foot traffic sure to follow the fingers.

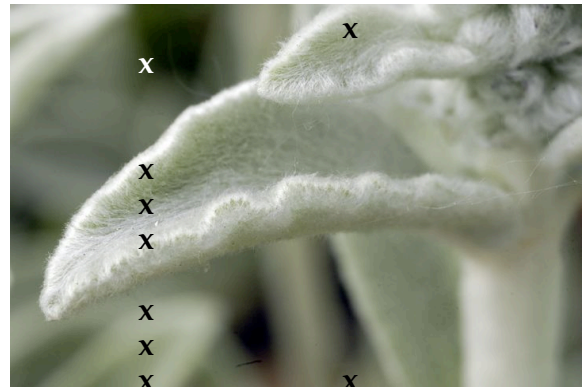
Those with asterisks are the ones I consider toughest have asterisks -- they're most able to stand up to frequent petting. Even those may need occasional replacement due to wear but that seems a small price to pay to draw kids outdoors and into nature.

When my readers send me other ideas, I'll compile them and post another set.

Kids Love em:

Sun, perennials:

	Touchably soft	Intriguing scent	Engages the curious
*Curly chives (<i>Allium senescens glaucum</i>)			
*Fennel (<i>Foeniculum</i> varieties)	x		
Kind Edward yarrow (<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>)	x		
*Lambs ear (<i>Stachys lanata</i>)	x		
*Lemon balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>)			
Cooking sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>)			
*Feverfew (<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i>)	x		
Artemisia			
Southernwood (<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>)	x		
*Sea wormwood (<i>A. maritima</i>)	x		
Silvermound (<i>A. schmidtiana</i>)	x		
Silver Brocade (<i>A. stelleriana</i>)	x		
*Mint:			
Orange mint (<i>Mentha citrata</i>)		x	x
Peppermint (<i>Mentha piperita</i>)		x	x
Spearmint (<i>Mentha spicata</i>)		x	x
*Sheep's fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	x		
Pearly everlasting (<i>Anaphalis spp.</i>)	x		
Pinks (<i>Dianthus spp.</i>)			x
Prairie dropseed (<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>)	x	x	
Thrift (<i>Armeria maritima</i>)	x		
Thyme (<i>Thymus</i> varieties)	x	x	
Pussytoes (<i>Antennaria dioica</i>)	x		x
Lavender (<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>)	x	x	
Hens and chicks (<i>Sempervivum</i> varieties)			x



Lambs ear is a classic kids' plant.

Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila

Sun, annuals:

Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)	x	x	
Dittany of Crete (<i>Origanum dictamnus</i>)	x		
Scented geraniums (<i>Pelargonium</i> varieties)	x	x	

Part shade, perennials

Bigroot perennial geranium (<i>G. macrorrhizum</i>)	x	x	
Pigsqueak (<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>)			x
Dwarf goatsbeard (<i>Aruncus aethusifolius</i>)	x		
*Lady's mantle (<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>)	x		x
*Sweet cicely (<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>)	x	x	
Wild ginger (<i>Asarum canadensis</i>)	x		
Japanese sedge (<i>Carex morrowii</i>)	x		x

All the world loves a strawberry, and beats the gardener to the fruit

Melissa explains, "This past year was my first attempt at a vegetable/ fruit garden. Let's just say I am a work in progress. I have a **question about strawberries.**"

"My strawberry plant grew to an enormous size and was full of flowers (not sure if that is suppose to happen). However **only 2 or 3 fruits** actually came from it, and were eaten by something other than me before I got to them."

"Is there an overwhelming reason why that would happen? I had heard that sometimes it takes plants a year or two to really fruit well. Is that true? And how do I keep it protected in the winter after I cut it down?"

You had just one plant at year's end, Melissa? By that I mean all its leaves were growing from one distinct, central clump? In that case it's not surprising that there were only a few fruits.

The standard **routine is to pinch off a strawberry plant's flowers the first year**, which discourages fruiting and encourages the plant to get on with the next stage of growth. In that stage runners radiate from the original crown, growing in all directions. Each one produces one or more new growing points, tufts of leaves that strike their own roots at a little distance from the mother plant. One plant becomes eight or ten.

Each plant can produce at least a few fruits. (A plant may have a dozen flowers but only a portion may produce fruit. Barriers to fruitset include temperature wrong for pollination and an absence of pollinators.) **By giving up the first harvest of two or three berries** from one plant the gardener may **reap thirty or more in the second year.**

All the world loves a strawberry. When I grew them I had to beat chipmunks, birds, slugs and small children to the bounty. Even a local *dog* would sneak in and eat the berries. It was always worth the effort but I always lost some fruit.

One way to **reduce slug damage to fruit is to spread clean dry straw** around the plants in spring. The fruits will sit high and a bit drier. You might **block birds with floating row cover** (gauzy frost-protection fabric that lets light and water through) spread over the plants. Nothing worked against chipmunks except to get there first and grow a lot so there were some to spare. We could've trapped these bandits but that was a hassle that led to another glitch -- explaining that tactic to the kids.

In winter, clip away all the old foliage if you like but leave small stuff emerging from the crown. Once the weather turns really cold so the mice may have selected other spots as winter hideaways, you can **cover the plant with loose straw** or dry oak leaves. That keeps just a little ground heat trapped in airy spaces around the plants' crowns. Some professional growers cover entire rows with straw and then floating row cover or a thermal blanket a quilted lightweight fabric). The plants won't die if they aren't covered but given that help more of their growing points come through ready to roll first thing in spring.

Unemployment is capitalism's way of getting you to plant a garden.
- Orson Scott Card -



Steer clear of chemical controls such as slug bait around edible crops. Clean straw spread in early spring becomes a dry, slug resistant bed under the fruit that develops later. Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila

This week in Janet's garden Grow with me! This week I will:

Cry a bit over **shrubs and trees badly damaged by rabbits** this winter, de-barked higher than normal because the deep snow was an elevator for Peter Cottontail.

After a few tears I'll **cut each one back to below the girdled trunk(s)** or branch(es) because if a badly chewed limb survives it'll be more of a liability than an asset over the long haul. Might as well find out right away whether the plant has enough oomph to sprout vigorously from below that point. I'll **replace what fails to show promise by June.**

The bark should be gray clear 'round this stem but it's missing, chewed away along with the critical reproductive layer of cambium below. The long-term survival prospects for growth above the girdled spot are not good, since so little cambium remains to provide communion between roots and leaves. I can increase those chances by cutting that cane back right away so its remaining energy goes into buds that may sprout from below the damaged spot.

Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila



Start calling the irrigation companies to ask, cajole, demand or whatever I must do to have **systems turned on before May 1**. It's usually a battle but important so I accept the challenge.

Many sprinkler service people feel we don't need supplemental water until the heat begins in June. Although that may be true for lawn it's not the case for most trees, shrubs and many



perennials. They'll be growing vigorously by mid-April, pumping water into condensed, complete shoots they formed late last summer and fall. If the soil goes dry while that new growth is filling up, leaves and branches will simply stop expanding and begin to harden smaller and shorter than they could be. Turning the water on after this happens won't salvage anything because this expansion is pretty much a one-shot deal each year.

As someone who wants **every possible inch of new growth from trees and shrubs** I've planted, and every iota of strength a perennial stalk can deliver, I guard against spring drought by making sure all systems are go, now. In addition, plants irrigated evenly all through spring are **more resistant to pests** and much better able to **withstand summer drought**.

Just think: A whole new beech branch and all its leaves is fully formed and under cover inside this one-inch bud. All it needs is light energy and a steady supply of water to stretch out to a sturdy 18 inches or more. If there is a spring drought, it will stop growing, shorter and thinner than it could have been. It would also have leaves smaller and less energetic than usual, which affects the 2010 bud formation process those leaves must fuel. Thus one spring drought can put a tree onto a slow growth track that may last two or more years. Photo ©2009 Steven Nikkila

Why drier is better for dividing plants

I wrote about re-potting a *Clivia*, this came in **from Karen Bovio, owner of perennial nursery Specialty Growers** in Brighton, Michigan and one of the very best perennial growers anywhere: "I am so glad you mentioned about dividing that Clivia when it's dry-ish, not wet. A common **mistake indeed, to water before transplanting or dividing**. When we transplant seedlings here, we carefully monitor soil (media) moisture in our seed trays and **never attempt to transplant when the trays are wet**. That's certain death, due to the extremely brittle nature of wet roots, full of moisture; they'll break right off when trying to tease them apart. Better to **let them dry out a little, and they'll be much more pliant**, therefore a lot easier to separate. I have never seen this important information in print anywhere else, nearly everything you read says 'water well before transplanting.' Also, your mention of not over-potting, and the reference to 'swimming' plants, was spot-on. That's another common mistake people make."

Who's Janet?

"A woman who gets a lot of mileage out of a garden" is how Janet Macunovich was once described by the owner of a garden she maintains through her business, Perennial Favorites. "You design and plant it, Janet. I enjoy it and then you come here and look where I do but see so much more!" She explained. "I love hearing your stories about the plants and it's fascinating to hear *why* something is growing a certain way or having trouble." Janet brings the same depth and enthusiasm to books and articles she writes, classes she teaches and practical how-to materials she develops. Email questions to her at JMaxGarden@aol.com.

Where to catch Janet and friends* in-person:

*See March 28-29, April 18-19, and April 21

Sunday, March 22 at 9 and 11 a.m., and again on late March or early April dates to be announced, "**Garden by Janet - Bring your gloves and tools!**" We're **clipping a weeping mulberry to improve its look and restrict its size**. Our first targets are trees in Bloomfield and Beverly Hills, Michigan. We'll start in Bloomfield, Michigan on Sunday March 22 at 9 a.m. then continue to Beverly Hills, Michigan at 11 a.m. Another tree in Dearborn Heights may make the schedule for later this month or early April. Want to come learn? Email or call me (JMaxGarden@aol.com or 248-681-7850) to reserve a spot and learn the location. Include your phone number so I can call you. These are limited-space workshops.

Wednesday, March 25:
Pruning Trees and Shrubs, 6 -9 p.m. at **Fred C. Fisher Library** in downtown **Belleville**, Michigan. If you've ever wondered how and when to prune trees and shrubs to ensure beautiful bloom, good shape, manageable size, and healthy plants, this is for you: Garden designer and writer Janet Macunovich covers: How well and how long popular landscape plants hold up to pruning, and

A gardening dream come true:

A complete library of how-to, how-come and what-if. From a writer with a green thumb and a golden gift for practical explanation, here is:

Asking About Asters Janet Macunovich's Growing Concerns Special Edition

Gems from a 20-year, 12,000-gardener discussion:

- Fully researched, with recommended references
- 1,346 questions with in-depth answers
- 335 never seen before on newspaper or website!
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Include your name and complete
mailing address.

Stay tuned to
JMaxGarden@aol.com for
information about the 2009 release
of more from Janet's Growing
Concerns files. (Are you on my
mailing list? You should be! Just
send me an email to receive my
free weekly newsletter. Then you
can begin compiling your own
free library and annual index.)



Please let me know if
you are interested in
hard copies of this library.
I am ready to issue one or all of these volumes
in paperback in 2009, based on demand.

simple, proven techniques for keeping plants within the bounds you set. Macunovich encourages you to "Bring a branch!" Clip a limb from the plants you want to trim, to be sure they are included in the "how to!" \$20 voluntary contribution. Space is limited. Call the library at 734-699-3291 to reserve a seat.

Tuesday, March 24, 7 p.m. *Growing Top Notch Back Yard Vegetables* The Highland Township Beautification Committee asked Janet in to help both beginners and "old hands" take a look at the basics of growing great veggies, and share tips for making 2009 your year to grow safe, nutritious, low-cost produce in your own yard. At the Highland Township Adult Activity Center, 209 N. John Street, Highland, Michigan. That's 1 block west of Milford Road and just south of M-59. \$5. Call 248-887-3791 x4 for information or to reserve tickets.

Saturday, March 28, or Sunday, March 29

Garden, Design and Prune with Janet Macunovich and Karen Skandalaris. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on either day (Saturday's program is repeated on Sunday) at Bogie Lake Greenhouse, 1525 Bogie Lake Road, White Lake, Michigan.

Getting the Garden Ready for Spring -- Janet Macunovich explains that even if your garden makes you happy just as it is, there are things you can do in early spring to make the whole season easier and the garden more lush. She'll show you how gardens, bushes, trees and groundcover beds can benefit from your attention in the spring, and how they'll repay you with reduced needs and more color in summer.

Quick and Easy Garden and Landscape Design - Landscape designer Karen Skandalaris has been designing landscapes for over 15 years and teaching classes in design for 10 . She is known for creative and practical ways of making a design right for an individual as well as down-to-earth, comfortable direction of those learning to do it themselves. In this session she describes simple steps to make great gardens and landscapes. You'll see demonstrations of how to develop a plan using design situations drawn from the audience, and be able to try it yourself via fun and enlightening design exercises. Bring a pencil plus a clipboard or hard-backed pad of paper so you can practice fitting Karen's suggestions to your own yard and garden.

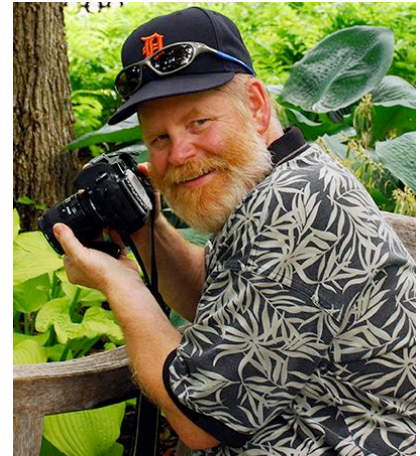
Fine Pruning the Landscape -- How and when to prune your trees and bushes to ensure beautiful bloom, good shape, manageable size, and healthy plants. In this lively and hands-on presentation, garden designer and writer Janet Macunovich covers simple, proven techniques for keeping plants beautiful within the bounds you set.

\$25. Registration fee that includes a \$20 gift certificate toward your purchases at Bogie Lake Greenhouses. Bring your lunch, plan to step out at lunchtime to dine at an area restaurant, or purchase a lunch on-site. Call to Bogie Lake Greenhouse to register and for more information: 248-887-5101

Monday, March 30, 7 p.m. *Going Green: A look at your garden's impact on the environment* Gardeners are in a great place to make a big difference in the natural world. What are you doing to the air, water and soil quality of your area, and to the wildlife mix? Take a look at see if you're making a positive contribution and follow Janet's many tips to do even more. Brought to you by and meeting in the Northville District Library, 212 W. Cady St., Northville. Free. To reserve a seat call 248-349-3020

Tuesday, March 31, at MSU Tollgate Education Center, Novi, Michigan, 2 -5 p.m., repeated 6 -9 p.m. Photographer-horticulturist Steven Nikkila and the MSU Extension bring you: *Photography in the Garden*. Simple steps for capturing the best aspects of your garden. It's also an enchanting photo tour of beautiful gardens plus a critical look at what works in a garden from a design perspective. For both manual and automatic cameras: Framing your shot, setting up "before and after" shots, planning a dramatic sequence of seasonal- or year to year differences, using light and shadow to your advantage, and correcting for less-than-perfect light or subject matter.

MSU Tollgate Farm Education Center is on Meadowbrook Road just north of 12 Mile Road in Novi. This class is supported by Michigan State University Extension. \$20 per session. Cash or check payable to Steven Nikkila. No advance registration required. Satisfaction guaranteed: Pay as you leave! Class meets in Tollgate's conference center. For more information call or email Janet: 248-681-7850 or JMaxGarden@aol.com



Saturday & Sunday, April 4 & April 5 and Sunday, April 19, as part of English Gardens' Garden Party celebration, Janet will present talks about garden care, design and color: *Eastpointe English Gardens*, on Kelly south of Nine Mile. April 4, 10 a.m. *Getting the Garden Ready for Spring*.

West Bloomfield English Gardens, on Orchard Lake Road north of Maple, April 4, 1 p.m., *Improving Older Gardens*

Brighton English Gardens, 7345 Grand River, April 4, 4 p.m., *Continuous Color in the Landscape*

Dearborn Heights English Gardens, on Ford Road at Outer Drive, April 5, noon, *Continuous Color in the Landscape*

Royal Oak English Gardens, on Coolidge north of 14 Mile, April 5, 3 p.m., *Adding Garden Color*

Clinton Township English Gardens, M-59 at Garfield Rd, April 19 at noon, *Adding Garden Color*

Ann Arbor English Gardens, Maple Rd at Jackson Rd, April 19, 3:00 p.m., *Adding Garden Color* Free. For more information, call or stop in at your local English Gardens store.

Wednesday, April 15, *Predict the Season: Experts' perspectives on a garden*. For professional gardeners and their guests at the Association of Professional Gardeners' meeting. In this presentation go on a virtual garden spring inspection with Janet. Look where she looks, hear what she's seeing and take notes as she opens the discussion to the combined experience of the assembled professionals. Email suegrubba@sbcglobal.net for more information.

Saturday April 18, *Ready, Set, Spring* plus *Great Plants and Great Combinations*. Janet appears at 9 a.m. and noon at Ray Wiegand's Nursery on Romeo Plank Road north of 21 Mile in Macomb Township, Michigan. At 9 a.m. she'll explain what to do right now to get your garden ready for its best year ever. At noon, her spotlight's on great plants of all types that you can add to or rearrange in your landscape to make it really shine. Free. Call or stop in at Ray Wiegand's for more information.

Saturday April 18 and Sunday April 19, *Trees and Shrubs for Small Spaces*. Janet's best friend and partner in the garden life, horticulturist-photographer Steven Nikkila appears as part of Bordine Nursery's Spring Garden Expo. At 1 p.m. Saturday at Bordine's Grand Blanc store, and at 1 p.m. Sunday at the Rochester store you can have his insights on great plants and how to be sure they won't outgrow their allotted spaces. Free. Call or stop in at a Bordine Nursery location for more information.

Tuesday, April 21, *How Green is Your Garden*. A one-day conference in West Branch, Michigan at the Forwards Conference Center of the Quality Inn at Exit 212 on I-75. In this event sponsored by Ogemaw County Master Gardeners, Janet presents:

Beginning Green, for novices to learn the basics of gardening and experienced gardeners to focus on environmentally friendly practices. You'll learn about preparing the ground, deciding what to grow, planting and tending a garden. and

Basic Organic Gardening's three most important aspects and how to apply them to your vegetable or flower garden: 1) Viewing the soil as a living part of the garden. 2) Matching plants to a site. 3) Working with nature to control pests and diseases.

Professional gardener and arborist Deb Hall (right) joins Janet to present ***Back to the Root of Gardening*** and Master Gardener Ben Franklin is there as well to advise on ***Xeriscaping***.

\$45 for the day if you register by April 1. Call 989-345-0692 or email elie@msu.edu for more information.



About attending Gardens by Janet sessions:

At the ***gardens I tend through my business, Perennial Favorites***, when the work I'm scheduled to do may be of interest to you and the situation allows on-lookers or apprentices, I invite you. I think that's best for gardeners, since we are let-me-see, hands-on people and that's how we learn best. In these sessions, I offer you that kind of chance to grow. You can visit me where I'm working and you can either watch or work with me side by side. I hope you'll bring your gloves and join in so you realize the most value for the time.

Watch this space to join me in other non-profit gardening events and in gardens I design and tend.

GLOBAL RELEAF OF MICHIGAN
19TH ANNUAL TREE & SHRUB FUNDRAISER

Global ReLeaf of Michigan's (GRL of MI) annual spring tree and shrub sale fundraiser is once again underway. GRL of MI was created in 1988 to work with Michigan communities to "Replant Michigan, One Tree at a Time." To date, GRL of MI has helped to plant over 25,000 trees in Michigan.

GRL of Michigan is offering the following trees, shrubs, and evergreens for sale. They are especially selected for their hardiness and ability to prosper in both urban and rural areas. Spring is around the corner so don't delay. Receive a 5% discount if you order by March 10. All orders must be placed by April 9, 2009. For more information about Global ReLeaf of Michigan or to request information on organizing a tree planting in your neighborhood, call 1-800-642-7353 or access our website at www.globalreleaf.org.

TREES —4 to 6 feet, bare-root, single or multi-stemmed depending on species. \$30 each, three or more \$28 each.		SHRUBS —1 to 2 feet, bare-root. \$18 each; three or more \$15 each.	EVERGREENS —2 feet, bare root. \$18 each; three or more \$15 each
Crimson King Norway Maple	Bartlett Pear	American Hazelnut	American Arbovitae
Red Maple	Bur Oak	Butterfly Bush, Pink	Canadian Hemlock
Sugar Maple	River Birch	Butterfly Bush, Purple	Colorado Blue Spruce
Hackberry	Showy Mountain Ash	Common Purple Lilac	Eastern White Pine
Tulip Tree	Serviceberry	Diabolo Ninebark	
Japanese Tree Lilac	Red Bud	Dwarf Burning Bush	
White Flowering Crabapple	Stella Cherry	Hydrangea Endless Summer	
Red Flowering Crabapple	Littleleaf Linden	Hydrangea Oakleaf	
Honeycrisp Apple		Red Twigged Dogwood	
		Vernal Witch Hazel	
		Wine & Roses Weigela	
SPECIALTY TREES —4 to 6 feet bare-root. (These trees are not readily available at local nurseries.) \$50 each			
Camperdown Elm	Paperbark Maple		
Katsura	Shumard Oak		

Order Form: Please call 1-800-642-7353 or email GlobalReLeafMi@aol.com to request an order form. Order forms can also be printed off the Global ReLeaf website at www.globalreleaf.org
We accept check, money order or credit card as payment.
Pick-up date: Saturday April 25, 2009 9am. – 2:00 pm. Maps of pick-up locations will be on our website at www.globalreleaf.org

Pick-up locations: <i>(Bring a large plastic bag to protect roots during transport.)</i>		
Haddon Nursery Fenton, MI	Capitol Park Redford Twp. MI	Springfield Oaks Park Davisburg, MI
Fraleigh's Landscape Nursery Dexter, MI	For-Mar Nature Preserve Burton, MI	Friendship Park-Porritt Barn Lake Orion, MI
Mike's Tree Surgeon's Inc. Troy, MI	Crego Park Lansing, MI	Saginaw Location TBD

Global ReLeaf of Michigan, Inc. is a 501 c 3 not for profit organization. Mission: "To educate the public on the value of trees and the need to properly select, plant and maintain them. This is accomplished by working with community groups with local tree planting projects and by providing informational material and presentations."